VOL. LXXXVI.-NO. 27.

NEW · YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1918,—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishin

PRICE TWO CENTS.

AMERICANS AND FRENCH STRIKE 40 MILE BLOW; U. S. TROOPS GAIN 7 MILES IN VERDUN REGION; GERMAN AID FAILS TO CHECK BULGAR FLIGHT

U. S. CUTS LESS **ESSENTIALS TO** SAVE WAR STEEL

Reduction Order Ranges From Automobiles to Baby Buggies.

and Coffins on Restricted Production List.

Special Despotch to THE SUY. counced to-day by the War Industries Board. It ranged from reducing the output of passenger automobiles to a deep cut in production of such things as baby buggles, clothes wringers and talking machines.

But one specific industry benefits ways expressed in gross tonnage. at typewriters are put on the preferthee list, the only industry named to get priority consideration. Six conorns making typewriters are named. The purpose back of the order is of

course to lessen the consumption of ron, steel, labor, fuel and other essential elements of industry and apply the saving to purely war produc-

Rubber Industry Affected.

Control of the whole rubber industry is assumed by the board, and conservation, which was inaugurated immobile tires one-half. Restricting iron and steel distribu-

tion in the non-war and domestic astries is characterized by the War industries Board as its greatest drive. ery effort will be made to conserve the supply of those metals in which the shortage is heavy and growing heavier. It is the intention to use Candidate for Governor Places Washington Sees Hope for Revery means to stimulate the production of steel and fron for war work. Half the drinkers of soft drinks will have to ouit or all of the soft drink eathusiasts will have to quench their st by one-half the former number of grups and carbonic acid gas for every eduction for the same periods in 1917. lowers of the fad established by a little better time because this year's grape juice. The same is true of cider

and loganberry fuice. nt Greece may be in order, as it is reed that the number of corsets anufactured during the balance of this year will equal only 40 per cent. of these scucles made in the last four months of

he baby buggy output is to be just haf in comparison with the 1917 period. No brass may be purchased for beds, This applies to r sorts is halved. tument orders and those placed by

Among the industries coming under seific instructions are equipment and supplies

months of 1918 25 per cent. of 1917 eduction is allowed provided the man-acturer will limit his purchases of such as are absolutely necessary to match up stocks on hand.

Ruling on Pianos.

tour months of 1918 one-third the reduction of the last four months of

lery. During last four months of de Government orders. Strint goods. For twelve months soule to 2,299 tons of the Iron and

radiators. Last four from a of 1918 49 per cent. of production for the last four months of 1917.

Sporting goods. Compared with last tion by 1 months of 1917 the output will be: onls balls, 40 per cent.; footballs and dipment, 60 per cent.; baseballs, bats decomposent, 60 per cent.; golf balls golf clubs, 40 per cent.; no athletic g manufactured after present have been used up.

ias stoves and gas appliances. Cut eliminated ex-

Automobile pneumatic tires. War, In-Airies Board will deal with rubber in-ries as a controlled industry. Last months manufacture in 1918 to be of an average four months ate. The use of steel set at 30 as compared with the last three of 1917, an estimated saving of

it 150,000 tons of steel. perfoullural implements and farm

elve months schedule limited in use of

Hisycles, Allowed 25 per cent as much our months of 1917, with elimination of

AMERICAN SHIPYARDS SET WORLD RECORD IN OUTPUT

In Twelve Months Just Ended 1,956,455 Gross Tons Were Produced, Beating 1913 British Mark-4,000,000 Deadweight Tons Probable in 1918.

Special Desputch to Tun Sex. WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 .- The shipyares of America established a new world's record for ship production for the twelve months ended to-day. From September 27, 1917, to September 26. BOARD GOVERNS RUBBER 1.956,455 gross tons of shipping. The previous world's record was held by Soft Drinks, Pianos, Corsets greatest year in British shipbuilding. turned out 1,932,153 gross tons.

Expressed in deadweight tonnage, the figure used by the Shipping Board, American production was nearly 3,000,-000 tons. The twelve months just ended are the first in which American Washington, Sept. 26.—A sweeping record of British yards. Before 1918 curtailment in raw materials in less all shipbuilding records were held by

those of the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce and not those of the Shipping Board. For this reason they include all tonnage of 100 gross or more, placing them on a parity with the British figures, which are al-Commissioner of Navigation Cham-

berlain sent this message to Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board to-day: have gone over the top this morning in shipbuilding. In the twelve months ended just now (10 A.

M.) American shippards have built and the Commerce Department, Bureau of Navigation, has officially numbered 1.956,455 gross tons, passing the previous high record of the United Kingdom for 1913 calendar year, 1.932,153 gross tons launched, of which 1,793,287 gross tons completed (Lloyds' returns)

British construction for the present rear is behind that of the American yards. The latest British figures availup to August 31. for the eleven months ended on that date duction for September will hardly be sufficient to bring the year's total near that of the United States.

The British tonnage for the nonths and the American for twelve aggregate 3,469,095 gross tons completed. exceeding the world's record production for all nations of 3,332,882 made in 1913. The figures for the twelve months make it clear that the United States will greatly exceed early estimates of production by experts, who declared that this country would not turn out 3,000,000 deadweight tons in 1918. With an entire quarter yet remaining the production is likely to equal 4,000,000 deadweight tons of ships delivered and in service.

There is at present a gap of more than 1,000,000 deadweight tons between launchings and deliveries, due to delay in getting engines and botlers.

Committee of Five to As-

sume Power.

establishment of Order and

Bolsheviki's Fall.

Russia, which will convene January 1

Many Factions Represented.

were all members of the Constituent As-

except those who belong to the Bolshe-

viki or to the Social Revolutionists of the

The despatch to the Russian Embassy

conference came from the chief of the

Department of Foreign Affairs of the

Oura Government and was summarized

"As the separate provinces of Russia

are being delivered from the yoke of

Bolshevikism the temporary organs of

legal authority are reconstituting and

uniting themselves. On the territory of

European Russia they are concentrating

under the authority of a committee of

members of the Constituent Assembly

of all Russia, while in Siberia they are

rallying under the provisional Govern-

"The committee of the members of

the constituent assembly of all Russia

consists of all the members of the con-

stituent assembly which have gathered

in Samara, except those who belong to

the factions of the Bolshevik! and of

the Social Revolutionists of the Left.

members of such factions being consid-

ered as having renounced their titles of

therefore having lost their right to join

Includes All Loyal to Allfes.

"The committee of the members of se constituent assembly united political

the constituent assembly united political parties which (1) remain loyal to the

in this statement:

ment of Siberia.

telling of the results of the pan-Russian

Composing the conference at Oufa

provided 250 members attend.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 .- Out

against the common enemy.

HARRIS TO QUIT NEW AUTHORITY RISES IN RUSSIA AS FIGHT OPENS

mediately, affected the output of auto- Democratic State Chairman Pan-Russian Conference Names Believed to Have Been Forced Out.

SMITH SOUNDS KEYNOTE FRIENDLY TO THE ALLIES garian defeat decisive.

National Issues Foremost and Attacks Whitman.

STRACUSE, Sept. 26. - Edwin S. Harris, chaos which has existed in Russia since Uskub, unaware that the Serbians are Democratic State Chairman, will resign the overthrow of the Kerensky Govern- almost there. within the next forty-eight hours as the ment by the Bolsheviki there is emergresult of disclosures in connection with ing a central authority which officials his alleged efforts toward influencing the and diplomats here hope will be able to and they have been fighting ten days

award of war contracts. Unofficial announcement that the State chairman was to be shelved came simultaneously with the visit to Syracuse of Sian Embassy to-day that the pan-Rus-Alfred E. Smith, nominee for Governor, sian conference at Oufa, European Rusfor the formal opening of the State headquarters and the delivering of his opening campaign speech.

Harris's successor will be Judge Joseph Kellogg of Glens Falls, who is expected to take over the duties of the office next

Judge Kellogg would not discuss the matter to-night. Mr. Harris, after refusing all day to admit that such a movement was on foot, issued a state ment saying that although he had not seen asked to resign yet he had "heard sembly which have gathered in Samara there was a movement on foot to force

me out."

Candidate Well Received. The agitation to oust the State chairman started early to-day with the arrival of the State committeemen. eral went into a closed conference early n the day. Later the entire State committee was called in and the matter was discussed for more than three hours.

This meeting did not break up until Smith arrived at headquarters from Fulton. He immediately had a conference our months of 1917. This will in- conference was broken up when it became necessary for Mr. Smith to go to the Wieting Opera House to deliver his tieff. first formal speech of the campaign, and it was resumed at the close of the

Mr. Smith received a cordial reception by his audience, which had been waiting half an hour. The lower floor of the theatre was filled, but there were vacant spots in the gallery and entresol. About one-third of his hearers were

The candidate was introduced former Judge D-Cady Herrick of Albany, who pointed out the importance of the election as registering the approval or disapproval of the national Administration's conduct of the war. He reviewed the Democratic achievements in building up the army and navy, pointing out how the ablest men in the cou try, irrespective of politics, have been called into the public service and have done so welf that 'even our enemies

are amazed." Makes Janue National.

Backing up his arguments that ar lection midway between Presidential elections may be regarded both at home and abroad as approval or disapprovaof the Administration, he cited former President Roosevelt during the Spanish

Mr. Smith followed closely his pre-

Continued on Sixth Page Continued on Eleventh Page.

Cavalry Closes to Uskub. Main Centre of Enemy Communication. NEARER TO STRUMITZA

SERBS SET FOR

KNOCKOUT BLOW

TO BULGARIANS

Sofia in Panic, Although 100 Miles Away-Italians Push Ahead.

pecial Cable Despatch to Tax Sun from th London Times Service.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. LONDON, Sept. 26 .- The Serbians nave taken Velas, as well as Ishtib. The Serbian cavalry is now close to Uskub, fifteen miles further, if not already there. Uskub is the main centre of the enemy communications and its loss would almost be a knockout blow.

Already the Bulgarians are in an exceedingly serious position. The first and second Bulgarian armies are retreating in disorder, cut off entirely from their comrades in the west, known as the Eleventh German Army This army has a German staff, but otherwise it is Bulgarian.

This latter army is split in two, the erbians having seized the Babuna pass. forcing the army to retreat to the north-200 guns are now reported taken. Kostutino, which the cavalry is already losely approaching or already occup; ing, is ten miles northwest of Lake Dolran. This shows what great progress the Anglo-Greek forces have made

Kostutino is only five miles south of Strumitza, another important Bulgarian supply centre, and only a little furthe advance is needed to make the Bul-

Despatches tell of the consternation that has seized Sofia, 100 miles away. The Italians are advancing with fine speed on the allied left. The Bulgarians are retreating from Lake Presia and Lake Ochrida districts west of Monastir. Resna, six miles north of Lake Preslais burning. The Bulgarians in this sector are afraid of being cut off and are

The ailled soldiers have had no great ports circulated in neutral and Entente superiority in numbers in these battles reestablish order and renew the fight son why a decisive result was not achieved before now.

Official information reached the Russia, which has been recognized by all OF BULGAR FORTRESS the provisional Governments opposing the Bolsheviki, including the Siberian

Government, has constituted a commit-Allies Press Fleeing Enemy on tee of five as the lawful authority for all Plateau of Strumitza. Russia. This committee will be responsible to the Constituent Assembly of all

Pants, Sept. 26.—The allied advance nto Buigaria continued to-day, the censed the press and public. British penetrating into the Struof Bulgaria. British detachments previously had crossed the border just orth of Lake Doiran.

The Associated Press reports the car have entered 1shtib, twenty-five miles Attending the conference also are southeast of Uskub. The Serbs also delegates of the Siberian Government. ave taken Gradsko station, southeast the Union of Liberty of the People, the of Uskub. German troops defending group of the Renaissance and the Social he town were forced to retreat.

Revolutionist and Social Democratic Reports received to-day emphasized The committee of five set up as the he demoralization of the Hulgarians. who are retreating in confusion, leavsovereign authority is composed of M. ing behind an enormous amount of ma-Txchaoovsky of the Government of the North at Archangel, M. Vologodsky, head prisoners, as the allied troops strain of the western Siberian Government; M. every energy to get to Uskub and Astorf, former Mayor of Moscow and thereby make the victory complete. member of the Constitutional Democratic It is pointed out that the Bulgarian party; Lieut.-Gen. Boldireff, one of the foremost men of Russia, and M. Avksen-

army, estimated to aggregate 200,000 men, is in a very dangerous position out the victory will not be declaive, in the opinion of the military experts, until Uskub, the centre of all the enmy's communication lines, is captured. If that is accomplished it is believed

Continued on Sixth Page

All Greenwich Village to Flame for the Fund

TO-NIGHT and to-morrow night block parties will by their greater brilliance put out the farthing lights of cafe and tea room. Two separate groups are offering the smoke fund these Details of the fun to be had in the "village" may be read on page 9.

Nor has the novelty of the

neighborhood party worn off in Brooklyn. One occurs there to night and another to-morrow night. Both will be for the bene-fit of THE SUN Tobacco Fund.

WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organiza-tion or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Turks Eager for Peace; Rumanians Near Revolt

LAUSANNE, Sept. 26 .- Public irritation in Constantinople has become so great, according to a despatch from the Turkish capital to the Lausanne Gazette, that rumors are again spreading that the Ottoman Government

will seek a separate peace. The Sultan himself, the message says, would favor a separate peace if he could obtain favor-able conditions from the Entente

ROME, Sept. 26.—The situation in Rumania, according to information received here, has become alarming for the Central Powers. The Rumanian peasants, made enthusiastic by the victories of the Entente countries, are beginning to resist openly the German and Austro-Hungarian military.

Local revolts have occurred at a number of places and the

Rumanian Government has sent agents to Berlin and Vienna to obtain a mitigation of the Austro-

Hungarian rule.
The Rumanian Government is eported to have pointed out that if its request is rejected it will be unable to guarantee the main tenance of order or avoid the eventualities of a sanguinary

GERMAN UNREST GROWS RAPIDLY

Twenty thousand prisoners and Disaffection Appears to Be Greatest in Bavaria and in Saxony.

PRESS MORE OUTSPOKEN

Soldiers Refuse to Return From Furloughs and Public Is Realizing the Truth.

Special Cable Despatch to Tur Sux Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. Pages, Sept. 26.—Each day beings ad ditional evidence of the discontent that is spreading over Germany. What we the burrying in a roundabout way to reach have become accustomed to regard as Fighting Also Takes Place in the cry of the wolf has been substantially corroborated of late, not by recountries, but by creditable official re-

News of the latest phase of the mal food crisis is really much worse, and rapidly approaching a state so terrifying in its propertions that neither laws.

War Office. Five enemy machines were compelling the evacuation of northern state of properties are properties and shot down. Four British airplanes are another hammer stroke which is relief.

Another communication was another hammer stroke which is re-

the hungry people. "Less speeches and more bread," is he cry that is going up from the populairdromes and tallways." lation of South Germany, where the situation has been aggravated by the institution of meatless weeks. Reports rule and Kaiserslauterm, between stock arriving daily in Berlin have in-

nitza plateau, the so-called Gibraltar Saxon View of Chancellor's Speech

The Chemnitzer Volkstimme, comment- located. ing yesterday on Chancellor von Hertling's speech, remarks that the Chanure of Veles by the Serbians, who also cellor's words, instead of reassuring the pects, produced an effect exactly opposite to what the orator intended.

"The people are not blind," says the newspapers. "They see that instead of getting much needed help they are being eglected. Instead of getting potatoes they are handed fine phrases. man people have supported the war with at terial, and probably many thousands of a patience that is admirable, but not inbeing distributed is insufficient to nourish the people decently.

"In the matter of clothing we have been delivered into the hands of bands of criminal speculators, usurers and war profiteers, and not even the Chancellor's a means to victory, saying: "As naphrases can remedy a situation which, ture needs storms, as God has given been delivered into the hands of bands if slightly more aggravated, will lead beasts teeth and claws man also needs he country into a catastrophe."

Bavarian Troops Desert.

among the south German troops are heard periodically, but now we have concrete proof that whole detachments of Bavarian troops refused to return to the front after the expiration of their leaves. The soldiers are being encour aged by their wives to remain at home. the latter preferring disciplinary punishment for their husbands rather than that they expose themselves further to the dangers at the front.

peeting in Munich organized under the uspices of the Fatherland poets. meeting in Municin organized under the tion of Labor, at a luncheon in the auspices of the Fatherland party. The American Club this afternoon. meeting broke up in great disorder, and "Well," Mr. Gompers continued, "what the chairman, the former Socialist did we get into it for? Did they expect meeting broke up in great disorder, and Deputy Krumm, asked the audience to to have a tea party with us as the ining "Deutschland uber Alles."

more and more apparent in the last few weeks, are considered by allied observers to be the inevitable consequence of three factors, empty stomachs, the bad mill-tary news from all fronts and the Enternet's immovable attitude in the face of German speeches and entreaties.

Mr. Gompers's speech was received with intermittent outbursts of applause. His war aims were characterized by Watter Berry, former judge of the International Court of First Instance at the Gompers's peace, which is inevitable.

BRITISH WINNEW **GROUND IN DRIVE** FOR ST. QUENTIN

Bayonets Carry Series of Trenches Northwest of Beleaguered City.

PRESS BEYOND SELENCY

French Closing In From the Southwest Also Gain-Counter Attacks Fail.

London, Sept. 26 -Proof that Field Marshal Haig is unrelenting in his bemmering tactics against the German lines around St. Quentin is supplied in to-night's War Office statement that within the last two days 1.500 prisoners were captured, along with a good haul of machine guns and mall arms.

The British, after a sharp bout a ombing and bayonetting, captured least a dozen towns and villages. ast night a trench of some length northwest of St. Quentin. In this attack the British worked their way cality and Fayet the Germans delivered several counter attacks, but in right by the Americans. these they did not achieve any worth while results.

South of St. Quentin the French co tinued their pressure, and at 9:30 o'clock this morning, according to a despatch from an Associated Press correspondent on that front, a high French officer told the assembled correspondents that the news from the principal points of the front attacked was excellent,

ectivity continues, recent progress havng been made in the sector north of La

North of the Alsne, on the other end of the battle line. German attacks were repulsed by the French. The enemy gained a footbold at one point in this ector, but was later driven out

FRANKFORT BOMBED BY BRITISH AIRMEN

Raid Across Rhine.

LONDON, Sept. 26 -British airplanes dropped bombs yesterday on the German content comes from Bavaria, where the War Office. Five enemy machines were compelling the evacuation of northern

nor bayonets will much longer pacify Wednesday ten enemy machines were reaching possibilities. brought down. In twenty-four hours we dropped thirty-five tons of bombs on

The German airdromes at wenty-five miles southwest of eaching Munich of trainloads of live and Mannheim, have been bombed by machines of the British independent a force. Fighting took place during expedition, with the result that enemy machines were destroyed. Three of the British machines have not been

SAYS THE SWORD MUST PULE. people with regard to the food prost Grand Admiral von Koester Argues Against Disarmament.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 26 .- "We must be litically and economically," said Grand Admiral von Koester, formerly com-mander in chief of the German fleet, in a speech to the German Navy League

terminable. At present the food that is miral, "our snips in large numbers must - traverse the ocean and we must have colonies, with strong points of supand we will only get that under the

In referring to the proposed league of nations Admiral von Koester asserte Rumors of mutinies and desertions of a Cinderella in it.

DID BERLIN EXPECT TEA? ASKS GOMPERS Answers Hertling's Plaint That We Are Bellicose.

Parts, Sept. 26 .- "I see that a German official announcement says we are th most bellicose of all," said Samuel Gom

who have lived by the sword Those who have lived by the sword has been massing in the quiet spell that must be destroyed by the sword. I do has been massing in the quiet spell that must be destroyed by the sword. I do has been massing in the quiet spell that mot regret that the war has come, for has preceded the opening of this offen-from refuse piles.

Pershing's Men Capture Twelve Villages and 5,000 Prisoners East of the Argonne Forest

FRENCH ADVANCE FOUR MILES ON WEST SIDE AS FAR AS THE SUIPPE

Army Led by Petain Wins Massiges and Other Champagne Strongholds—Pennsylvanians Kansans and Missourians in Battle

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved LONDON, Sept. 26 .- Marshal Foch to-day replied to the question "Where next?" with a terrific new blow against the Germans in the Champagne and the Argonne. And with the news comes a thrill for all the United States, and for Pennsylvania, Kansas and Missouri in particular, in the statement from the front that troops from these States furnished the greater part of the power behind the new blow.

Late to-night it was reported that the Americans had driven forward from six to seven miles despite stubborn resistance, and that they had captured 5,000 prisoners and at

In extent the new offensive reaches from the Suippe River, fifteen miles east of Rheims, to Verdun, a total of about forty through Selency to the neighborhood miles. It extends through the Argonne forest and is being of Chateau Wood. Between this lo- carried out on the left of the forest by the French and on the

500,000 OF U.S. FORCE IN DRIVE

In the Flanders section the British Plan to Rush Germans to Rhine Defences Before Winter Is Indicated.

RAIL CUTS IMPORTANT

Enemy Aided by Favored Conditions.

Special Despatch to Tue Sex WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 .- With the object of flanking the powerful Hinderburg city of Frankfort, according to an offi- zone and by severing vital communicacial statement issued this evening by the tions of the Germans to the northword.

> As in his great Marne offensive, the supreme commander of the ailled armies of their advance captured the towns of this latest smash at the German front. this time selecting the sector west of Verdun. It is believed 500,000 Ameri-

cans are taking part in the drive. The result of the smash by the Americans has been a penetration of the German line to the extent of seven miles on ports to-night. The French have advanced about five miles on the adjoining twenty mile sector to the left latest stroke of the allied commander is tooked upon here as more comprehen sive in its objective than any launched so far since the initiative shifted to the

First Corps in Drive.

Major-Gen. Hunter Laggett's First Corps has been hurled at the German souri troops have stormed and captured Varennes. Montblainville, Chappy and other towns, while other American troops operating east of them have benetrated as far as Malancourt. Five thou sand prisoners already have been taken by the Americans. Here is Gen. Pershing's report.

Section A-This morning northwest of Verdun the First Army attacked depth of seven miles.

Pennsylvania, Kansas and Missourt corps stormed Varennese, Montblain Corps stormed Varennes, Montblain ville and Chappy after stubborn re-Troops of other corps cross-Forges Brook captured the ols-de-Forges and wrested from th enemy the towns of Malancourt, Bethincourt, Montfaucon, Cuisy, Nan-tillios, Zeptzarges, Danneoux and Gercourt et Drillancourt. The prisoners thus far reported number over 5,000.

From Gen. Pershing's report it is apparent that the American forces engaged in this great offensive number several army corps. The American blow has been made just east of the Argonne. Here part of the American First Army

Military experts here see grip of winter sets in and to break down

Gen. Pershing sent a generous bulletin to-night confirming the best earlier reports that had been received here. His statement that the American advance had attained a maximum of seven miles was received with the wildest enthusiasm. This is further than the usual first day advance and shows, the military experts say, that the Americans must have gone into the battle with un-

Captives Total 5,000.

usual dash.

The fact that 5,000 prisoners were taken indicates that the American effort was entirely successful and Washington Sees Challenge to that it was made in the face of stubborn resistance. If the enemy had "evacuated" their positions, as they have asserted they have done in previous defeats, they would not have left that number of men behind

to be captured. The attack was preceded by a terrific artillery bombardment which began before midnight. In the morning, just before the French and Americans

allied fighters. The Americans in the early stager Gercourt, Culsy, Montfaucon, Cheppy and Verennes. All of these towns are northwest of Verdun, the last named on the edge of Argonne forest. Through the capture of the first named place the Americans are in the Meuse Valley, which leads northward from Verdun in the direction of Sedan. Further west the boys from the States penetrated into the Aisne Valley, which

leads northwestward toward Vouziers Imperils Entire German Line.

This new thrust carries a dire threat to the Germans. If the French and Americans are tible to carry their advance forward appreciably it will mean a successful flanking movement against the Hindenburg zone on the allied right, thus forcing the Germans back without the necessity of a succession of frontal attacks, which necessarily would be slow and costly, against the

famous German defence zone. It is not believed in military circles here that the Hindenburg zone is as deep or as strongly fortified in the Rheims-Verdun region as it is further west, and in Marshal Foch's determination to strike here is seen another master stroke of generalship. Once more he has elected to fight on ground of his own choosing vather than meet the Germans in areas where they undoubtedly would rather have him strike.

Planned on Grand Scale.

The scene of the new allied attack is between the field of the brilliant Marne offensive in July and the recent St. Mihiel drive by the Americans. It is known that railway lines of great importance to the Germans run laterally between Laon and the territory north of Verdun. Vouziers, one of the most important of the German railway junetion points in this region, on the line from Laon to Metz, is only twelve miles from Servon, already in the hands of the French

Both the military authorities and the civil populations in the Entente capifensive the beginning of a determined tals are holding their breath to-night. effort on the part of the ailled high awaiting what they confidently expect command to drive the German army will be tremendously important news back upon its Rhine defences before the from this, possibly the greatest battle of the war. The attack, it is easily seen, has been planned on a grand scale, and a study of the map shows